

CITY REFORM.

pression to their thoughts, and feelings, and sentiments in places allotted and sacred to such purposes—all was of no use; and though there might have been good men who filled the office of Alderman, their own no less than the public

great requirement that should be deprived of the judicial power, and that the people should be made more conscious of their habits, capacity and disposition. Mr. Brady then went on to review the provisions of the amended charter, and contended that there would be less likelihood of corruption under it than under the present one. He hoped those born in the City of New York, as he was sure they would feel a pride in purging the city of all corruption, would be able to resist the influence of Demagogues like Cervo, and the bravery of the generals of both these republics, yet they fell, and not by force of arms, but by foreign lot, but by means of their own children, who became so corrupt as to elect corrupt men to govern them. He trusted that it would be a long time before such a misdeed would be repeated. He then said that the people had brought them as they valued their honor and fame, prosperity and respect, to vote for the Amended Charter on to-morrow, and to take care lest a fate similar to Greece and Rome befall them, and from a like cause.

Mr. SICKLES was then introduced to this meeting, and said:—
 "He would go to the Charter though he did not like all its provisions. He did not like the sixty horse power of the Board of Aldermen. No matter, however, what Charter they had if there were not proper and honest men all charters would be nearly useless and for honest men no charter at all would be necessary, for such would act honestly and purely. A great deal of the corruption in the City Government arises from the defeat of the charter in the present year, and the election of a corrupt and dishonest Government and cast them out without personal danger but while there was a corrupt system, of nominating there would be corrupt officers. To show how much one honest

He could do so, he would only refer to the present Controller. He said he would not be so much involved for the men who were required to protect the police as to pay for their day and night protection. Mr. Stewart of Broadway was worth five million dollars of property, and this was to be protected every night. He made half a million profit yearly by his business, and he was protected for half a million dollars. He only possessed of \$150,000 of personal property. This was not a fair mode of taxation and ought to be remedied. He contended that the independence of each bureau was absolutely necessary to be protected and maintained.

Mr. JOHN P. DAVIS, of the State House, was then introduced. He said he hoped he would see the time when all acts required to govern the people would be submitted to them for their sanction or rejection. He said he hoped that in their action after they had passed the Legislature for then only could they be considered sovereigns.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE then addressed the meeting, as did Mr. HENRY EDEEN, and advocated the voting for the City Charter.

Captain RYNDERS then came forward. He said there were persons come there to advocate reform and reformers, and if they hoped they would not be their professed friends, and if they ever got angry, as some of the men would, and trusted they would not, in their sturdy or a pure Government by thrusting their hands into the City Treasury upon their arm pits. He was greatly amused by reading the speeches made at the Metropolitan Hall the other night. "They might be severe, but he did not believe them." He said he was not a man to be deceived. He said he was not the first man that did that. But what sort of a party was it? He (Capt. R.) knew the man, he came from the northern part of the State; his political connections were in the North, and he was a man from New York, and he was a man who had been admitted, came from New

show—but it they had a very odd and peculiar way of phrasing all this. [Laughter.] Another said he read *Henry Montague* on *Impudence*, and immediately afterwards he saw the Controller's office and the Street Commissioner. What brought him to those places. No doubt to afford the Controller the light of his countenance, and perhaps to frighten the Street Commissioner. He would like to see the Controller's office and the Street Commissioner. [Laughter.] He would like to see the office of Street Commissioner reformed, though he could not see how this would be done. Well he might be the Controller's office and the Street Commissioner would correct the other. After some further remarks of this description, the Captain retired, saying he would support the Amended Charter, though he did not approve of all its provisions.

MR. JAMES T. BRADY again addressed the meeting, and walked on all to be up early this morning and work all day for the purpose of having the Amended Charter sanctioned by the vote of the people. He then declared the meeting adjourned.

Meeting at the Alliance Tent.

This meeting was largely attended; and, although the friends of Temperance hailed the occasion as one of peculiar interest to themselves, the proceedings were by no means exclusive in their tone. All distinctions of moral and political opinions were entirely forgotten in an earnest determination to unite for the success of the great work of the present, City Reform. The meeting was called to order by Rev. C. J. Warren, on whose motion Gerardus Boyce was selected as presiding officer, and Charles H. Johnson as secretary.

W. J. H. Martin and Charles Edwards and Curtis W. Noyes, agreeing, taking into the object of the meeting, and the indispensable need of united action at the polls, to-day, to elect a Committee to prepare a Charter Amendment. They were all effective and were warmly applauded, especially when alluding to the prospect of getting rid of the present batch of officials as one of the sure results of carrying the proposed amendments.

Mr. Warren, who had previously proposed through Mr. Warren, were adopted, at the close of the meeting, with great unanimity:

Resolved, That we go for the Charter Amendments:

1st. Because by increasing the number of members of the Council, we will diminish the chances of such members as are elected, their branch is brought nearer to the people, and the Council will be more representative of the nation.

2d. Because, by giving to the Mayor a veto power, we will be governed only by two thirds of each branch of the Common Council, and the Council will be more representative of the nation.

3d. Because an incompetent or possibly corrupted Board of Aldermen.

4th. Because every appropriation or expenditure of money must originate with the more popular branch of the Common Council.

5th. Because no Alderman can be re-elected at or act as a Judge in our city.

6th. Because all issues or sales of public property, or franchise, must be referred to the Council, and the Council will be more representative of the nation, and to the highest bidder will give adequate security.

7th. Because no money can be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, on any occasion, except on the three Holidays of the State and Nation.

8th. Because, by increasing the number of members of the Council, or any officer of the Corporation, or upon the accepting of any bribe of any amount by any member or officer, there will be a more representative of the nation, and to the highest bidder will give adequate security.

9th. Because, That in addressing the proposed amendment to the City Government, we do not intend, we do not intend the use of language of the sale of intoxicating drinks, nor any other immodest language to the form or in the administration of the City Government and do not compromise any of our principles as friends of Temperance.

10th. Because, for the above stated reasons, which we deem simply sufficient, we do most earnestly invite all friends of virtue and the public welfare, to go to the polls early and cast their ballots in favor of the proposed amendments.

11th. Because, That we will, to-morrow, not only go to the polls early, but will also be prepared to carry out the provisions of the Charter Amendment, but we will exert ourselves to the utmost to secure the adoption of the proposed amendments.

It was announced on adjournment, that a meeting of the friends of Temperance would be held at the Tent this evening, to receive the news of the anticipated triumph.

Seventh Ward City Reform Meeting.

The friends of the proposed amendments to the Charter, to be voted for to-day, met at the Public Hall, No. 65 Broadway, last evening. The hall was filled. Thos. Williams, Jr. presided. Messrs. S. Ryer, J. C. Morton and Jas. Cosgrove were appointed Secretaries. The speaker

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This meeting was held at Military Hall, Bowery. It was called to order by S. L. Macomber, Esq. Thomas Doyle, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. Jones and K. E. Maria, Secretaries. The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Joseph P. Simpson and John J. Commerford in support of the proposed amendments to the Charter. Resolutions in appropriate terms were passed, approving of the amendments.

A new mode of Ventilation was yesterday tried on the Naugatuck Railroad with decided success. The plan is that of Messrs. Atwood & Waterbury—the latter an officer of the Road. Its general outline is this: The passenger cars of a train are all thrown into one long saloon by means of a flexible cloth or rubber platform, and the windows being kept closed and the train opened at the rear,

A strong current of air is received just over the engine through a pipe or bag as wide as the train, and some six to twelve inches deep, which passes in at the top of the front car and so along through all the cars, and out at the rear. A passenger assures us that the exemption from dust was perfect, the sensation of coolness and freshness delightful, while the perfect facility and safety of passing from end to end of the train sensibly enhanced the pleasure of the journey.